The People's Korea

No. 1,377 EVERY SATURDAY MARCH 26, 1988 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Flower Presenter Testifies in Pyongyang

—Seoul's Plot on KAL Incident Exploded—

SEE DETAILED STORIES ON PAGES 4-5

It was finally known that the flower presenter in question was living in Pyongyang.

Chong Hui Son, a teacher and a mother of a 1-year-old baby, testified early in March that it was she that presented a bouquet to a south Korean delegate in 1972, refuting Seoul's claim that the flower presenter was "Mayumi" or "Kim Hyon Hui" who is said to be a "north Korean spy" responsible for the KAL jetliner "bombing" last November. This was disclosed at a press conference in Tokyo on Mar. 15 by First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

At the press conference, First Vice Chairman Li showed a videotaped interview of Mrs. Chong and several photos, which confirmed the Mar. 6 statement of the official Korean Central News Agency that the flower presenter now lived in Pyongyang.

Mrs. Chong, 28, in a videotaped interview with an investigation team sent by Chongryun, said, "It is definitely I who presented a bouquet of flowers to the south Korean delegate not only when he arrived in Pyongyang but also when he left Pyongyang. Nevertheless, the ANSP (the south Korean Agency for National Security Planning) said that it was 'Mayumi' who presented the flowers to the south Korean delegate."

"I am now in Pyongyang. Am I 'Mayumi'?" she exclaimed.

Earlier, the ANSP announced on Mar. 5 that one of the girls in the photo carried by "Graph Konnichiwa", a pictorial magazine published by the Japan Communist Party, was exactly "Kim Hyon Hui". (The magazine commented that one of the girls in the photo resembled "Kim" but did not make any concrete claims regarding this. However, the ANSP quoted "Kim" as saying that she was the girl in the photo.)

In the interview, Chong Hui Son, pointing to the girl who was claimed by Seoul to be "Kim Hyon Hui", said, "It's me." She also clearly remembered how the flowers were presented in 1972 and the names of her classmates and friends who were shown in the same photo. Pointing to the photo carried by "Graph Konnichiwa", she said, "I was really surprised to see this photo because a black arrow was drawn above my head."

"I want to clarify the truth. I want the woman named 'Mayumi' to come here and disclose her real identity," she said exitedly.

Mrs. Chong's testimony this time confirmed the Mar. 6 statement of the KCNA right after the ANSP announcement which said the girl in the JCP publication was "Kim Hyon Hui". The KCNA said the girl now lived in Pyongyang.

After the successful extradition of "Mayumi" to Seoul, who, they claimed, was responsible for the KAL incident, on the eve of the presidential election last December, the south Korean authorities on Jan. 15 this year published the "results of investigation" and televised a "confession" by the alleged "north Korean spy"

"This is me" – Mrs. Chong confirms that the girl in the photo taken by the Japan Communist Party's correspondent is herself. (The People's Korea)

However, as there was no concrete evidence that she was a north Korean spy other than the "results of investigation" based on her "confession", Seoul released a photograph which it said showed "Kim Hyon Hui" in her girlhood in Pyongyang presenting a bouquet to south Korean delegate Chang Key Young to a meeting of the north-south coordinating committee in November 1972.

Shown that photo by an interviewer of Chongryun, Mrs. Chong said, "This is not me. I wonder where this photo came from. I can declare this is a faked one."

The DPRK has been insisting since the beginning that there was no person called "Kim Hyon Hui" or any woman whose career was similar to that of the one described by the ANSP in its "results of investigation".

Pyongyang has declared that Seoul is making use of the incident to slander the international authority of Pyongyang and to prolong its military dictatorship on the pretext of "national security".

Right after the Seoul's Jan. 15 announcement, Pyongyang said in an official KCNA statement that Seoul's claim is "full of lies, deception and contradiction."

Later on Feb. 4, photos of "Kim Hyon Hui" released by Seoul were disclosed to be false. **(See The People's Korea, No. 1,371, Feb. 13, 1988)**

Meanwhile, the Chongryun mission visited the address at which the ANSP said "Kim Hyon Hui" had lived, for further investigation.

But it found out that there was no such address in Pyongyang, and at a similar address, there lived a scientist and his family since that house was built in Pyongyang.

Chongryun First Vice Chairman Li, pointing out these facts, declared that the KAL incident was clearly a self-made drama of Seoul and its plot to vilify Pyongyang was completely exploded by the real flower presenter Chong's appearance and other concrete evidence.

Ex-US Army Employee Exposes US War Preparations

A former transport employee at a U.S. army unit in south Korea on Mar. 9 exposed the "undisguised" moves of the United States for a war against the DPRK, citing concrete facts at a press conference in Pyongyang.

Son Hak Su, who came over to the DPRK via a third country some time ago, said that he was involved in the Team Spirit joint military exercises on many occasions.

"I am a witness to the aggressive Team Spirit joint military exercises and was directly involved in them. The exercises are intended for attack on the north and for a nuclear war," he said.

The exercises are dangerous because they are a rehearsal for nuclear attack, Son Hak Su said, adding, "When the exercises begin, the means of nuclear strike of the division, F-16 group, 300-mm nuclear artillery battalion, battalion of special armored vehicles installed with atomic guns and backpack nuke battalion, are all mobilized."

Son Hak Su, born in Yanji County, Jilin Province, China, returned home in spring, 1948. After graduating from a

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

WPK Confers Sci. & Tech. Development

Tasks for bringing about a new turn in science, education and public health work were set forth at the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held from Mar. 7 to 10.

A communique on the meeting made public on Mar. 12 said that President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, presided over the meeting. **(See the summary of the communique on page 2)**

The plenary meeting, the communique said, discussed the following agenda items:

1. On bringing about a new revolutionary turn in science and education;
2. On improving and strengthening public health work; and
3. An organizational matter.

The plenary meeting pointed out that in order to bring the nation's science and technology to a new high level it is necessary to carry through the three-year plan for the development of science and technology.

It laid emphasis on the need to direct greater efforts to the rapid development of electronic engineering in order to bring about a new epochal advance in the automation, robotization and computerization of the national economy.

The meeting also put forward tasks for solving scientific and technological problems arising in developing bio-engineering and heat engineering, in the construction of major chemical industrial bases including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, and in the further development of iron and steel industries and in the production of light metals.

The meeting pointed out that deep attention should be directed to the development of basic science such as mathematics and physics in order to solve pressing scientific and technical problems in the mining industry, railway transport and other sectors.

The plenary meeting discussed the tasks to bring about a new turn in education through a thorough implementation of the theses on socialist education.

It also discussed tasks arising in further improving and strengthening the health services in conformity with the

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Premier Li Sends Condolences on Death of Vietnamese Premier

PYONGYANG, March 15 (KCNA) – Premier of the Administration Council Li Gun Mo sent a message of condolence to Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Upon hearing the sad news that Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, died, Premier Li Gun Mo in the message expressed deep condolence to Vo Van Kiet and the Council of Ministers and the people of Viet Nam and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Communique on 13th Plenary Meeting of Sixth Central Committee of WPK

A communique on the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was made public on Mar. 12.

Follows the summary of the report:

The 13th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from Mar. 7 to 11.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the meeting.

The members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee attended the plenary meeting.

The meeting was also attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, members and alternate members, of the WPK Central Committee, and members of the Party Central Auditing Commission.

Functionaries of central and local party and administrative organs, working people's organisations, scientific, educational and public health domains were present at the meeting as observers.

The plenary meeting discussed the following agenda items:

1. On bringing about a new revolutionary turn in science and education,
2. On improving and strengthening public health work, and
3. Organisational matter.

On Bringing About New Revolutionary Turn in Science & Education

At the plenary meeting Comrade Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a report on the first agenda item and many comrades took the floor.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the first agenda item.

Concerning the first agenda item, the plenary meeting proudly summed up shining successes made in the scientific research and education in the past period and discussed ways to achieve a new greater success in science and technology and educational work.

The plenary meeting underlined the importance of bringing the nation's science and technology to a new higher stage.

Under the correct leadership of the party, our science and technology which started from scratch after liberation have reached a very high level and have come to have a large detachment of competent scientists and technicians, hundreds of research institutions and modern scientific and research centres.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to set a high goal of developing our science and technology to a new stage on the basis of the successes already achieved in their development and vigorously struggle to reach the goal.

In order to bring the nation's science and technology to a new high level it is necessary to carry through the three-year plan for the development of science and technology.

The three-year plan for the development of science and technology is an honourable task to more dynamically accelerate socialist construction and markedly improve the people's living through new changes in the development of science and technology and thus bring earlier complete victory of socialism.

The central task of the plan is to put the nation's science and technology on an advanced level at an early date through the development of major scientific domains including electronic engineering, biology and heat engineering.

It laid emphasis on the need to direct much effort to the rapid development of the electronic engineering in order to bring about a new epochal advance in the automation, robotization and computerization of the national economy.

It pointed out that on the basis of the big successes already achieved in the domain of electronic engineering, electronic materials and elements, computers, digital machine tools, automation devices and robots should be studied and developed on a higher level to make a positive contribution to the automation, robotization and computerization of the national economy.

It said that researches should be further strengthened into ray elements and electronic devices needed for rays fibre communications.

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks for solving scientific and technological problems arising in developing bio-engineering to actively incorporate the achievements of up-to-date biology in agriculture and stockbreeding and to make a rational utilization of maritime resources.

It stressed the need to conduct brisk scientific research to breed more high-yielding strains suited to the specific conditions of our country on the basis of the successes registered in the fields of biology including cell engineering and gene engineering and actively develop the microbiological engineering and thereby solve the problem of protein feed, and to increase aquatic production through the extensive development of sea culture.

The plenary meeting also referred to the necessity of developing heat engineering, an important task for the solution of the thermo power problem.

It said that scientific research should be intensified to effect an extensive use of low-calory coal in all sectors of the national economy, realize the heating system and gasification in towns and rural villages and make an effective utilization of solar heat, wind power and other natural energy.

It noted that in the sector of chemical industry efforts should be concentrated on the solution of scientific and technological problems in the construction of major chemical industrial bases including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and in keeping their production going up.

It emphasized the need to solve scientific and technological problems arising in the further development of Juche-oriented iron and steel industries and in the extensive production of light metals.

The plenary meeting pointed out that deep attention should be directed to the development of basic science such as mathematics and physics in order to solve pressing scientific and technical problems in the mining industry, railway transport and other sectors of the national economy and actively introduce the latest achievements of science and technology.

When the three-year plan of scientific and technical development is carried out, Juche-oriented microelectronic technology, computer and rays communication technology will be further developed, automation, robotization and computerization of production be effected in real earnest at a new stage, agriculture, stockbreeding and sea culture based on modern biology be put on a high scientific basis, varieties of chemical goods be produced at large chemical industrial centers in Sunchon and Sariwon and thus a radical change will take place in the settlement of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people in a few years. And the problem of thermal power will be solved smoothly in different sectors of the national economy and all units where heat is used, our economy including the metallurgical and chemical industries be put on a more modern scientific and technical basis and its Juche character be further strengthened.

The plenary meeting stressed that for the successful fulfilment of the three-year plan of scientific and technical development, the party's guidance of the domain of scientific research be further increased and the administrative guidance of scientific research be strengthened simultaneously.

The plenary meeting discussed the task to bring about a new turn in education through a thorough implementation of the theses on socialist education.

The plenary meeting pointed out:

"Theses on Socialist Education" is an immortal encyclopedia of education which crystallizes in an all-round way the idea, theory and methodology of Juche-oriented education, and a program of communist education which indicates the most right way of training people to be independent and creative communist revolutionaries.

The plenary meeting noted with pride that through the struggle to implement the educational theses under the wise leadership of the party, the socialist educational system has been consolidated and great success been made in the public education and in the training of national cadres.

Since the publication of the educational theses, universal 11-year compulsory education has been introduced throughout the country in an all-round way. As a result, the rising generation has been able to receive perfect secondary general education, the system of higher education has been expanded and strengthened and the number of universities increased to 244 from 156 so as to meet the needs for technicians and specialists more satisfactorily and actively promote the intellectualization of the whole society.

The intellectuals we have trained number more than 1,300,000 and they excellently manage and run the state, economic and cultural organs and modern industrial establishment.

The plenary meeting put forward the task to more thoroughly implement the theses on socialist education and bring about a new turn in education to meet the needs of our developing revolution which for pressing on with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and hastening complete victory of socialism.

The plenary meeting stressed that one of the important tasks of education at present is to successfully bring up the rising generation to be true communist revolutionaries equipped with a firm revolutionary outlook on the world.

The plenary meeting said that loyalty to the party and the leader is the most fundamental trait of a Juche-type communist revolutionary and that the basic mission of our education is to train the rising generation to be dependable boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Stressing that what is basic in educating and bringing up students in a revolutionary way is a political and ideological education, the plenary meeting said: In the field of education the political and ideological education must be further deepened, main attention being directed to thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party among the students and helping them to have a revolutionary world outlook of Juche.

The plenary meeting noted that the education on all the political and ideological subjects must be run through with the Juche idea, the education in the Juche idea and the education to establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader be further strengthened and students be taught to consider fidelity to the party and the leader as the revolutionary faith and obligation.

It referred to the need to further strengthen the revolutionary education and communist education among students.

By deepening the revolutionary education, class education, education in socialist patriotism and education in communistic morality, it stressed, the schools at all levels must bring up the younger generation to be Juche-type communist revolutionaries who uncompromisingly fight against the class enemies including the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, ardently love the socialist homeland and their native land with a high degree of revolutionary pride and national self-confidence in living under the advanced socialist system and live in our own way with our party's line and policies as the only guideline.

The plenary meeting set forth the tasks to further raise the quality of scientific and technical education in keeping with the trend of developing science and technology.

The quality of the secondary general education should be further enhanced so as to help children of primary school and students of senior middle schools to have a wealth of general knowledge and artistic skill.

The level of scientific and technological education of the universities and colleges should be rapidly raised and education be strengthened in the latest science and technology.

Universities and colleges should organise the courses of specialized subjects in a rational way in keeping with the trend of the development of modern science and technology and strengthen the education in the major scientific and technological domains including the electronic, biological and heat engineering.

It is important to increase in a planned way the number of higher study-while-work educational institutions including the factory colleges in accordance with the requirements of intellectualising the whole of society and further boost the level of their education.

The plenary meeting pointed to the need to further develop education in foreign languages.

It also said that the educational method should be further improved.

It is imperative to comprehensively develop the intellectual faculty of students by thoroughly applying the heuristic method of teaching at the schools of all levels and establish a revolutionary habit of study by thoroughly introducing the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method, it noted.

It touched upon firmly building up teaching staff and further raising their qualifications.

It set forth tasks to systematically increase the investments in the educational work, provide educational conditions more satisfactorily and further strengthen the party and administrative guidance of the educational work.

On Improving & Strengthening Public Health Work

Comrade Li Jong Ryul, minister of public health, delivered a report on the second agenda item and many comrades took the floor.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an

(Continued on page 3)

Pyongyang Meet Marks 40th Anniv. of Publication Of President Kim Il Sung's Work

A Pyongyang meeting was held on Mar. 13 at the February 8 House of Culture to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the publication of the work of President Kim Il Sung "Against the Elections of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence."

Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Ryom Tae Jun made a report to the meeting.

He said:

The U.S. occupied south Korea in the stead of the defeated Japanese after World War II, illegally brought the Korean issue to the U.N. and set in motion their voting machinery, so that the illegal "resolution" on the creation of the so-called "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" was railroaded. As this U.N. resolution was opposed and rejected by the Korean people, they laid the Korean issue before the "U.N. little assembly" and forced it again in February, 1948 to adopt an unacceptable "resolution" on holding "separate elections" in south Korea.

Owing to the criminal plot of the U.S. our people faced a grave danger of national split.

With his deep insight into the requirement of such situation the great leader called the 25th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea on Mar. 9, 1948 and made public a historical work "Against the Elections of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence".

In his work the great leader put forward the fighting tasks to oppose and reject the aggressive and anti-national splittist machinations of the U.S. and set up a unified, democratic, sovereign and independent state in our country. All this, he said, is possible only when all the foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from Korea.

The great leader clarified that an all-Korea supreme legislative organ should be elected on the principle of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot and a truly democratic people's government be established without any outside interference after all the foreign troops have withdrawn. This, reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people desirous of reunification against the division of the country, is a most fair and aboveboard, reasonable way for national salvation which promises prosperity and development to the nation and happiness to the people.

Our party and the government of the Republic have taken concrete measures one after another for implementing the policies and proposals put forward by the great leader for national reunification for the past 40 years up to date since he published his immortal classical work. None of our proposals for reunification have been carried into practice due to the U.S. "two Koreas" plot, aggressive war policy and the treacherous acts of the south Korean puppet clique following them.

In order to put an end to the division of the country and hasten the peaceful reunification of the country, it is, first of all, essential to promote national reconciliation and unity between the north and the south and guarantee peace of the country. To this end, our proposal to convene a north-south joint conference must be realised at an early date.

The south Korean authorities should stop reckless war exercises and drop a confrontation policy and accede to our proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference without delay to provide the opportunity of a new change for national reconciliation and unity.

The U.S. should give up their domination over and intervention in south Korea and immediately go home, taking with them nuclear weapons and all the armed forces of aggression.

60th Anniv. of Peasant Union Celebrated

A central meeting was held in Pyongyang on Mar. 14 to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Peasant Union.

A grand central meeting was held in Pyongyang on Mar. 14 to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Peasant Union by President Kim Il Sung (Mar. 10, 1928).

The Peasant Union formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the first revolutionary organization of peasants in Korea.

Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, read out the message at the meeting.

Pak Su Dong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

He said:

The first peasant union formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on Mar. 10, 1928, was a true revolutionary peasant organization which fought for the liberation of the country and the social and class emancipation of the peasants, regarding the Juche idea as its unshakable guideline, and a mass peasant organization which involved broad masses of the peasants fighting against the Japanese imperialists and the pro-Japanese landlords.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Peasant Union of North Korea on Jan. 31, 1946, on the basis of his original idea and theory on the building of the revolutionary peasant organization and valuable exploits and rich experience he gained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. He published his immortal classical work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and indicated the absolutely correct way of the final settlement of the rural question for the first time in history.

55th Anniv. of Wangjaesan Meeting Marked

A North Hamgyong provincial meeting was held in Onsong County on Mar. 11 to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Wangjaesan Meeting organised and guided by President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung advanced into Onsong district, North Hamgyong Province, personally commanding an anti-Japanese people's guerrilla unit and called a meeting of the chiefs of underground revolutionary organisations and political workers in Onsong district on Mt. Wangjae on Mar. 11, 1933, at which he made a historical speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland".

In his report Secretary Li Gil Ho of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee stressed that Wangjaesan Meeting was a historical one which was an important milestone in holding fast to the banner of Juche in the Korean revolution, expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and strengthening the anti-Japanese struggle of the people at home.

Following the meeting, the President's monolithic leadership over the Korean revolution was more firmly ensured and the revolutionary struggle of people at home vigorously developed under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

(Continued from page 2)

important concluding speech on the second item of the agenda.

The plenary meeting summed up the proud successes made in the public health service under the leadership of the party and discussed important tasks arising in further improving and strengthening the health services in conformity with the developing reality.

Great strides have been made in the work of public health as the party's idea on Juche-based public health and party's guidance of it have been realised with success.

The primary task for bringing about a new change in the public health services is to carry through the party's policy on the prophylactic policy so as to markedly raise the quality of preventive treatment, replace the health facilities and equipment with more modern ones and put the health management on a higher scientific and technical basis.

The plenary meeting advanced tasks for better preventing and improving the health of the working people through the implementation of the party's policy on prophylactic medicine.

It stressed the need to strengthen the hygienic and anti-epidemic work.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to take thoroughgoing measures for watchkeeping and prevention of pollution in keeping with the requirements of the Environment Protection Law and thus make ours a country eternally free from pollution.

It called for intensifying hygienic propaganda to conduct a brisk prophylactic work against diseases as an all-society movement.

It noted that thoroughgoing steps for the prevention of diseases should be taken and, at the same time, prophylactic medical services strengthened and the superior section doctor system be developed in depth.

It paid heed to the necessity of correctly combining the traditional and modern medical treatment methods and raising the effectiveness of medical treatment.

The plenary meeting emphasized the need to put the methods of traditional medical treatment on a more scientific basis and properly combine the modern medical diagnosis and traditional medical treatment on the one hand and to raise the level of traditional medical technical level of health workers, improve drug varieties of traditional medicine and actively introduce folk treatment methods.

It called for further elevating the level of specialized medical services.

It said that great efforts should be bent on strengthening medical service through sanatoria and developing the domain of medical treatment for recovery.

Laying stress on the need to improve organization of medical services and thus further raise their effectiveness, the plenary meeting said that medical care for outpatients and first-aid medical care should be further improved at preventive medical organs.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to build modern hospitals in larger numbers and improve the management of hospitals.

The plenary meeting advanced the task to rapidly develop the medical science and technology and improve the training of health service workers.

The plenary meeting noted that basic medicines should be developed, new spheres of medical science be pioneered actively and prospective research be conducted to introduce advanced medical technology.

The plenary meeting said that research to scientize and rationalize the activities of managing the health services as required by the developing realities of health service should be strengthened and exchange of medical science and technology be intensified.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to increase the production of medicines and medical appliances.

The plenary meeting advanced the task to strengthen the party and administrative guidance of health service.

The plenary meeting expressed the belief that our party members and other working people always loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party will effect a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the militant tasks set forth at the plenary meeting and dynamically accelerating the grand march of construction so as to adorn the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, with a brilliant victory and display once again the heroic stamina of Juche Korea.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions.

It dealt with the organizational matter.

Kye Ung Tae was elected member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee from its alternate member.

Choe Man Hyon, Chang Chol, Kang Gwan Ju, Kim Gyong Bong, Sin Sang Gyun, Li Sok, Li Mong Ho, Kil Jae Gyong, Kwon Hui Gyong, Li Jong Ryul and Pyon Yong Rip were by-elected members of the Party Central Committee from its alternate members.

Kim Dal Hyon and Yun Sung Gwan were elected members of the Party Central Committee and 21 persons were by-elected alternate members of the Party Central Committee.

Chong Hui Son, Flower Presenter Living

Li Jin Gyu, First Vice Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), on Mar. 15 told a press conference in Tokyo that the south Korea's Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) told an out-and-out lie when it said that "Kim Hyon Hui" confirmed that the flower presenter was "Kim Hyon Hui" herself as suggested by the Japan Communist Party.

Mr. Li said that the real flower presenter at that time was Chong Hui Son who lives in Pyongyang.

The Chongryun first vice chairman smashed the ANSP's scheme to blame the DPRK for the KAL incident with a series of photos and material evidence including a video tape which recorded Chong Hui Son's testimony.

Here are excerpts from Mr. Li's comment in the Mar. 15 press meet:

* * *

Girls in a double line waiting for the south Korean delegates for a North-South Coordinating Committee meeting on Nov. 2, 1972. Marked with a double circle is Chong Hui Son. She testified (1) is Nam Kum Suk, her classmate ; (2) Kim Song Hui and (3) Kim Jong Ae, both from Chongro Girls' Middle School; (4) Pak Ok Sim from Changjon Middle School.

(PHOTO A-1)

The photo carried by "Akahata", organ of the Japan Communist Party. "Kim Hyon Hui" was quoted by the ANSP as saying that the girl marked with an arrow was "Kim" herself. But Chong Hui Son testified that the girl was herself.

(PHOTO A-2)

A photo taken at a Pyongyang heliport on Nov. 2, 1972 when she tied the scarf around the neck of Chang Key Yong who arrived in the DPRK for a North-South Coordinating Committee meeting. (Second girl from the front)

(PHOTO B)

Since south Korea's Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) made public what it called "results of investigations" into the KAL incident on Jan. 15, many people have questioned their authenticity as there were many contradictions in the ANSP's announcement based on "Kim Hyon Hui's confession."

We have declared that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its overseas organization Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) have nothing to do with the KAL incident.

We have also said that the "confession" of the woman called "Mayumi", or "Kim Hyon Hui" was written by the ANSP itself and that there was no such a woman called "Kim Hyon Hui" in the DPRK.

Chongryun disclosed in the Feb. 4 press conference that the photos of "Kim Hyon Hui" released by Seoul, which were allegedly taken during her middle school days in Pyongyang, were a fabrication.

However, the ANSP announced on Mar. 5 that one of the girls in a photo carried by "Graph Konnichiwa", a pictorial magazine published by the Japan Communist Party, was "Kim Hyon Hui." (The magazine commented that one of the girls in the photo resembled "Kim Hyon Hui" but did not make any concrete claims regarding this. However, the ANSP quoted Miss Kim as saying that the girl was her.)

The ANSP said that "Kim Hyon Hui" in the photo carried by the JCP's publication presented a bouquet to Chang Key Young when he arrived in Pyongyang on Nov. 2, 1972 as a member of the south Korean delegation at the North-South Coordinating Committee.

The official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said on Mar. 6 that the girl who had presented a bouquet to Chang Key Young was Chong Hui Son who lives in Pyongyang.

The KCNA said that Chong Hui Son was a student at Kumsong Middle School at that time.

She was born on May 7, 1960 and presented a bouquet to Chang Key Young.

The KCNA said that after graduating from the middle school, she attended Kim Hyong Jik University of Education to become a teacher. She now teaches at the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies.

Chongryun had sent an investigation team to Pyongyang to interview the woman who presented a bouquet to the south Korean delegate on Nov. 2, 1972.

We have succeeded in videotaping her interview in Pyongyang.

This video tape will show you that the girl who presented a bouquet of flowers to Chang Key Young is Chong Hui Son who still lives in Pyongyang.

The Mar. 5 announcement by the ANSP was made to give credence to their claim that "Kim Hyon Hui" comes from north Korea. However, their new claim clearly indicates that the ANSP has been involved in the manufacture of "Kim Hyon Hui" saga.

We are sure that the KAL incident was a fabrication by the south Korean authorities to use in the anti-DPRK campaign.

(In the initial statement by the ANSP concerning this particular matter, it was claimed that "Kim Hyon Hui" had presented the bouquet to Chang Key Young who was the second man to get out of a car as the south Korean delegation arrived in Pyongyang. On another occasion, a female investigator told Japanese magazine reporters that she presented the flowers to the second man getting out of an airplane. Surely, if "Kim Hyon Hui" had been there at all, she would have been able to tell the ANSP investigators that the delegation had arrived in Pyongyang by helicopter.)

—ANSP's Plot Found Completely Fabricated—

Testimony of Chong Hui Son

My name is Chong Hui Son. I am 28 years old and have one child.

Let me explain the real story about the photograph.

This photo (A) shows us waiting for the south Korean delegates to arrive in Pyongyang.

I am the second girl.

That's me and the girl in front of me is Nam Kum Suk (1). She was my classmate. We went to school together.

Students who were there to present flowers to the south Korean delegates at a heliport were from Kumsong, Changjon, and Chongro girls' middle schools.

I was a student at Kumsong Middle School at that time.

These girls are my classmates. She is Nam Kum Suk. The girls behind her are Kim Song Hui (2) and Kim Jong Ae (3). And these students were from Chongro Girl's Middle School. She is Pak Ok Sim (4) from Changjon Middle School.

Nam Kum Suk and I were members of a dance circle at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. The students behind us were members of an instrumental circle.

This photo shows us waiting the south Korean delegates.

I still remember clearly that a helicopter, not an airplane, arrived at the heliport.

We were waiting in two rows and were not allowed to present flowers to the south Korean delegates at random.

As I was told to present a bouquet to the second man getting out of the helicopter, I went up to the second man and gave a salute to him. Then I presented the bouquet to him and tied a scarf around his neck.

This (B) shows me tying the scarf around his neck. He asked me why I tied a red scarf around his neck. I still remember answering him that the red scarf showed our wish to be with him during his stay in the northern half of the Republic.

Please look at this one. This one (Photo A-1) and this one (Photo A-2) are the same.

The second girl is me. The girl in front of me in both photos is Pak Ok Sim, you know.

I have brought some photos of my own with me.

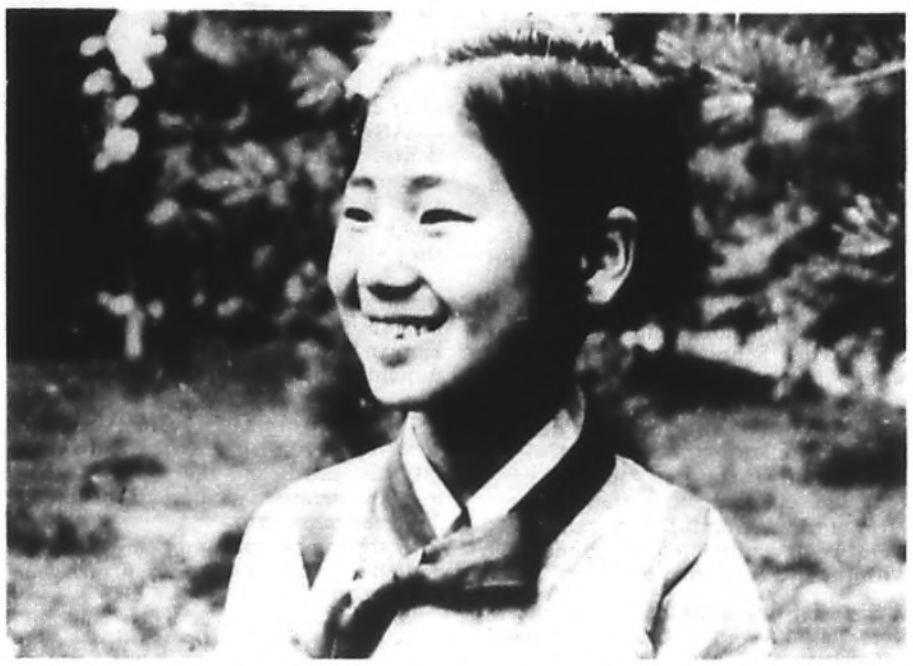
This photo (C) was taken when I was in the second grade at Taedongmun Elementary School.

This photo (D) was taken when I was at the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education.

This (E) was taken in a recording room at Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies where I teach now. When this was taken, I was single.

(Continued on page 5)

in Pyongyang, Interviewed by Chongryun



A photo taken when she was in the second grade at Taedongmun Elementary School.

(PHOTO C)

A photo of Mrs. Chong taken when she was at the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education.

(PHOTO D)

A photo taken in a recording room at Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies where she works as a teacher now.

(PHOTO E)

No "Trade Ministry Apt." Exists

—Chongryun Investigation Team Calls on Apt. What "Mayumi" Says She Lived—

An investigation team of Choson Sinbo Company (The PK is a subsidiary of the company) early in March visited Apartment No. 1 on the seventh floor, 65 Ban, Munsu 1-dong, "Munsu District" in Pyongyang, where the south Korea's Agency for National Security Planning announced in its Jan. 15 "results of investigation" that the woman whom it calls "Kim Hyon Hui" had lived in Pyongyang.

As a result of a fact-finding investigation conducted by the correspondents of Choson Sinbo, it was proved that there was no "Munsu District" in Pyongyang and that Munsu 1-dong is only in the Taedonggang District.

This reveals the fact that address claimed by the ANSP's announcement on Jan. 15 itself is a fabrication.

However, the investigation team of our company called on "Apartment No. 1 on the seventh floor, 65 Ban, Munsu 1-dong, Taedonggang District," to investigate the truth.

Mr. Cho Chung Hwan, 44, lives in the room where "Kim Hyon Hui" claimed that she lived. Mr. Cho is a scholar working at the Academy of Social Science and lives there with his wife Rim Gum Bok, 41, and two children.

Mr. Cho, listening to the reason why the correspondents came to him, said "I have lived here since Munsu Street was built here. The south Korean puppets' scheme is a plot full of fabrications."

He showed the investigation team a "certificate for the use of the apartment" which clearly stated the date of occupation – November 5, 1981.

In other words, they have lived in the apartments since Munsu Street was built there in 1981.

"We have lived in this apartment since it was built", Mr. Cho said, "How ridiculous it is for the woman called 'Kim Hyon Hui' to say she had lived here! "

His comment was confirmed by Ms. Cha Yong Suk, chief of the People's Association, who endorsed the fact that they had lived there since 1981.

Ms. Cha also said, "This apartment is not what the south Koreans say a Trade Ministry Apartment Building," elaborating on the occupations of the inhabitants.

According to Ms. Cha, 36 families inhabit the apartment, most of whom are scientists, workers and those who work in the cultural field.

Mr. Cho Chung Hwan and his wife Rim Gum Bok in front of their apartment, Apartment No. 1 on the seventh floor, 65 Ban, Munsu 1-dong, Taedonggang District, Pyongyang.

(Continued from page 4)

Please look at these photographs. The woman is the same.

I am the woman.

I was really surprised to see this photo because a black arrow was drawn above my head.

It is me. But, the ANSP (Agency for National Security Planning) says that it is "Mayumi."

It is definitely I who presented a bouquet of flowers to the south Korean delegate not only when he arrived in Pyongyang but also when he left Pyongyang. Nevertheless, the ANSP said that "Mayumi" presented the flowers to the south Korean delegate.

I am now in Pyongyang. Am I "Mayumi?" I am the woman who presented to the bouquet to the south Korean delegate at that time and I am now here. How was it possible for "Mayumi" to present the flowers?

I cannot understand why they (the south Koreans) say such a foolish thing. I want to clarify the truth. I want the woman named "Mayumi" to come here and disclose her real identity.

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Affairs

On Soviet Pullout from Afghanistan

The internal affair of Afghanistan should be settled by the Afghan people themselves, independently and in a peaceful way according to their will and interests.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan put forward a national rapprochement policy to put an end to the military disputes at an early date and settle it politically and peacefully and has taken a series of measures for carrying it into practice.

On Feb. 8, in particular, Afghan President Najibullah and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev made public respective statements declaring that the governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union had agreed upon realizing the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan within 10 months from May 15, 1988, in order to successfully conclude the Geneva talks as soon as possible.

This is a just measure and important step for fair solution of the Afghan issue.

Public opinion at home and abroad is now hailing the statements of the Afghan and Soviet leaders indicating the timetable of the Soviet troop pullout as a positive contribution to this peaceful settlement.

The Afghan affair must be solved at an early date. This is not only the ardent national desire of her people who have suffered from the disputes for a long time but also the common aspiration of the people in this region and peace-loving people of the world.

If this question finds a satisfactory political solution, it will contribute to realizing her people's desire for building Afghanistan, neutral, independent and non-aligned, stabilizing the situation in the region and promoting friendship and cooperation among countries. **(Mar. 8)**

On U.S. Interference in Panamanian Internal Affairs

The demand of the Panamanian government and people for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggression forces from Panama and the complete realization of sovereignty over the canal is just and accords with the trend of the times.

The U.S. must take its hands off, discarding their sinister intention to keep hold on the Panama Canal forever.

The United States recently passed a resolution on suspending all contracts concluded with Panama through the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, revealed its intention to take a wholesale economic sanction against Panama and plans an armed intervention in Panama.

All this is an unpardonable criminal act and another state terrorism which tramples underfoot the sovereignty and national dignity of Panama.

The U.S. interference in Panama is aimed at removing the incumbent government of Panama, putting pro-American reactionaries in power and holding the right to dominate the canal and canal zone forever.

The huge aggression forces of the U.S. in the Panama Canal zone are a tool for intervention and domination to threaten and blackmail Nicaragua and other progressive countries and obliterate the anti-U.S. independent forces in Central America and the root cause of the increasing tension in this region.

The Korean people express full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Panamanian people for a just cause.

The Panama Canal belongs to the Panamanian people and no one has the right to encroach upon their interests. **(Mar. 14)**

On British War Game on Malvinas

Britain started a large-scale war game dubbed "Fire Focus" on the Malvinas on Mar. 7.

This is an action of military provocation which encroaches upon the interests and sovereignty of Argentina, as a challenge to the desire and demand of the Latin American peoples for a peaceful solution to the Malvinas issue and for peace in the South Atlantic region.

Britain was prompted in its military exercise on the Malvinas by a sinister intention of keeping this island under their permanent military domination and, with it as a foothold, regaining the old position of "Great Britain" in the South Atlantic region by force of arms.

British Prime Minister Thatcher openly revealed this intention when she unhesitatingly talked about "all rights to stage" military exercises on the Malvinas.

The British rulers advertised the ongoing military exercise as "defensive," as a "small-scale, limited one posing a threat to nobody." This is a nonsensical talk aimed at concealing its aggressive and dangerous nature.

It is a foolish daydream for Britain to think of dominating and controlling Latin American countries from strength.

Britain must immediately stop a play with fire which threatens the independence and sovereignty of Latin American countries and peace and security in this region. **(Mar. 13)**

On Bikini Disaster of 1954

On March 1, 1954, the U.S. tested the first hydrogen bomb in Bikini Island on the Western Pacific Ocean, inflicting nuclear holocaust on innocent Japanese fishermen.

Noting that Japanese people, the first victim of atomic bombs in the history of the world, were made again the first victim of the hydrogen bomb.

Today Bikini, along with Hiroshima and Nagasaki, indicts unpardonable crimes of the U.S. to the whole world.

But, the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of historical lessons, have left the whole of Japan to the U.S. as its nuclear forward base, actively following its nuclear war moves.

The U.S. even after signing the treaty on partial nuclear disarmament, tries to develop and deploy new types of nuclear weapons under the pretext of filling a "gap". The world's peace-loving people who are waging the vigorous anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle course and denounce the nuclear war maniacs with surging indignation on the day of nuclear holocaust in Bikini. **(Mar. 1)**

Students Contribute to Korean-Japanese Friendship Through Concert

"Kid Land," an event combining a concert and a hiking for children and their parents was held on Feb. 21 at the Prefectural Culture Center in Mito City, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.

The event was organized by the Committee to Provide a Bountiful Life to Children.

Students of the Ibaraki Korean Elementary School and Junior and Senior High School were invited there, where they sang Korean songs and danced Korean dances.

The event was organized to deepen friendly relations between Korean and Japanese children and to have Japanese children understand Korea, at a time when anti-DPRK campaigns were being conducted in connection with the "KAL jetliner incident."

On that day a hiking and a concert were held. About 250 audience were present at the center where the concert was held. Students of the Korean schools and Tanitsu Yoshihiro & Jazz Wizard Orchestra performed.

Chang Gwang Sun, a teacher of the Ibaraki Korean school, made a guest speech, in which she made a brief explanation on the history of Korea and the present situation in the Korean Peninsula.

Her speech was followed by songs and dances by Korean students. Their performance included a Korean song, "Let's Go to the Fields"; a Korean dance, "Dance of Sword"; Japanese songs, "Remembrance of Summer" and "Song of the Four Seasons."

For the sake of their performances on that day, the Korean students had practiced very hard at lunch time and after class.

After their performances, the students asked the audience about impression of the performance. Many said that they were impressed very much by the songs and dances, which they said were of a high standard.

"Students sang songs with pride. Because of the 'KAL jetliner incident', assaults have been committed against Korean children in Japan. They are unpardonable acts." *(Japanese female, 30)*

"The performances were excellent. It is regrettable that Korea is divided into the north and the south. I wish it will be reunited as soon as possible." *(Japanese male, 60)*

Listening to the impression of the audience, students were encouraged very much.

Ms. Chang said, "This was an unexpected invitation. We are glad to be able to exchange with Japanese children and their parents."

Oyama Masao, representative of the sponsors of the event, said that he has wished to lead Japanese children to have international outlook. "For the purpose of it," he said, "it is necessary for them to learn things Korean." Then, he said that he organized the concert for direct exchange between Koreans and Japanese.

He continued:

"Children are influenced by the prejudices of adults. By learning Korean history and culture, I hope children will overcome prejudices against and deepen understanding on Korea. In the future, we would like to organize many exchange events."

▶ Korean dance won the appreciation of the audience.

▼ Students of the Ibaraki Korean Junior and Senior High School sang Korean and Japanese songs at a concert held on Feb. 21.

30th Commencement of Choson Univ. Held Here

The 30th graduation ceremony of Choson University was held on Mar. 16 at the auditorium of the university in a suburb of Tokyo.

Present at the ceremony were Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and officials and workers of various Chongryun organizations. Staff members and undergraduates as well as parents of the graduates also attended the ceremony.

Chairman Han, who is concurrently the honorary university president, delivered a congratulatory speech at the ceremony.

Chairman Han said it depended upon the graduates of Choson University who would be the support and driving force of Chongryun in the future whether Chongryun could promote the work for the reunification of the fatherland and the development of Korean movement in Japan, referring to the strained situation on the Korean Peninsula and the Korean residents in Japan resulting from the south Korean KAL jetliner incident and the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises conducted in south Korea involving some 200,000 troops.

President Nam Si U of the university followed his speech. Congratulatory messages from the Educational Committee and universities of the DPRK were conveyed.

At the ceremony the "Prize of Honorable Kim Il Sung Youth" was awarded to three graduates and some graduates were commended by the Educational Committee of the DPRK and the Chongryun CSC.

There are now eight faculties at the university. They include the Politics and Economics Faculty, the Literature Faculty, the History and Geography Faculty, the Foreign Languages Faculty, the Management Faculty, the Science Faculty, the Engineering Faculty and the Teachers' Training Faculty.

More than 7,000 students have graduated from the university since its foundation in 1956 and the graduates have been contributing to Chongryun's work from generation to generation.

Many graduates will go on to work at Chongryun organizations throughout Japan. They will become teachers, traders, industrialists, businessmen, artists, scientists, engineers and so on.

There are 152 Chongryun-sponsored educational institutions in Japan and educational work at these institutions, which include Choson University, provides a solid foundation on which Chongryun can build the Korean movement, while working towards the reunification of Korea, and ushering in a generational change to its organization.

Graduates, their parents and undergraduates sharing the joy of graduation after the ceremony at the campus.

Short Tour Guide to DPRK (4)

Mt. Taesong

A foreign couple enjoying their tour of the DPRK at a fun fair of Mt. Taesong.

Foreign tourists are now visiting Mt. Taesong in spring and are discovering why the mountain has been held in high regard by Pyongyangites throughout Pyongyang's 1,500-year history. At this time of year the mountain is particularly beautiful as spring flowers and trees come into bloom.

There are several lakes and ponds dotted around the mountain with spectacular peaks, many crowned with pavilions, as a backdrop.

The mountain abounds in the remains of forts and historic relics including the Anhak Palace during the Koguryo Dynasty (early first century B.C.-688 A.D.).

There is the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery at the top of Chujak Peak, serving as a tribute to those who fought and died for the liberation of Korea and the freedom and emancipation of the people.

The area is like a pleasure ground with many interesting sights for tourists. There is a modern fun fair covering an area of 80,000 square metres which has a swimming pool, a boating pond, an open-air theatre and a restaurant as well as many other attractions. In addition, there is a zoo and a botanical garden located next to each other. So, there is no shortage of things to do and see at Mt. Taesong.

A herd of deer in a zoo of Mt. Taesong. Some kinds of herbivorous animals are left free in an area of the zoo.

Korean Graduates from Japanese Univs., Colls. Congratulated

A congratulatory meeting for Korean students who will graduate from Japanese universities and colleges in 1988 was held on Mar. 12 at the Korean Central Hall in Tokyo under the auspices of the Korean Students Union in Japan.

The meeting was participated in by some 200 students including graduates and undergraduates of Japanese universities and colleges and other people concerned.

Vice Chairman So Man Sul of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

Commenting on the present situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula and the Korean movement in Japan, he said, "I hope all of the graduates from Japanese universities and colleges will live up to our national pride as Koreans after graduation with firm confidence in themselves."

He encouraged them to play an important role in the Korean movement in Japan and expressed his desire that they will contribute the special knowledge that they have acquired at Japanese universities and colleges to the socialist construction of the fatherland.

The attendants at the meeting belong to the Korean Students Union in Japan, which is a member organization of Chongryun for Korean students studying at Japanese universities and colleges. Most of the members of the union have attended Japanese schools so that they know very little about Korea, Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan. It gives such students attending Japanese universities and colleges a national patriotic education.

Those belonging to the union learn Korean language and cultivate their pride and spirit as Koreans through various kinds of activities of the union.

Li Bak Sa, a graduate from Kobe University, on behalf of the graduates expressed his determination after graduation.

He said:

"Let us make the best use of the advanced technological skills we acquired for the reunification and the development of the fatherland."

Letters of commendation were awarded to six model graduates and mementoes were given to all the graduates.

Many Korean youths who are to graduate from Japanese universities and colleges gathered at a congratulatory meeting held on Mar. 12 at the Korean Central Hall under the auspices of the Korean Students Union in Japan.

Rough Sailing Ahead of Roh (1)

Though Roh Tae Woo took office on Feb. 25 as the new south Korean "president", most south Koreans took his inauguration as the extension of military rule.

The Western mass media also pointed out many problems that Roh faces or will face.

Here are excerpts from their recent articles:

Kwangju Albatross Passed on to Roh

Two months after his controversial election victory, Roh Tae Woo was sworn in as South Korea's sixth president – literally in the shadow of the national assembly he has vowed will become a stronger focus for the democratic process. With outgoing president Chun Doo Hwan sitting impassively behind him, Roh virtually acknowledged the previous regime's failings when he told his outdoor audience: "The day when repressive force and torture in secret chambers were tolerated is over."

Although there have been other peaceful transfers of power, Roh's generally subdued 25 February inauguration came after a remarkable series of developments – dating back to the torture death of a Seoul student early last year – which may have permanently altered South Korea's political landscape.

But if it was the beginning of a new era, as the new president claimed, the lack of spontaneous street celebrations underlined a simple fact Roh would be wise not to overlook: common-touch gestures and sugar-coated rhetoric may be fine, but cautious South Koreans still want to see more tangible evidence of his sincerity and, in particular, of his commitment to transforming the authoritarian mind-set of previous governments.

Indeed, where he has been called on to make the quantum leap from superficiality to substance in the past few weeks, Roh has been something of a letdown. The composition of his first cabinet, including seven Chun holdover ministers, was clearly a disappointment. Even more disturbing was the partial release of political prisoners two days after the inauguration – only 125 out of more than 1,000. The much-vaunted amnesty fell far short of expectations by denying freedom to detainees slotted into the catch-all category of "those who fundamentally reject free democracy."

Most attention centred on the continued detention of activist Kim Kun Tae, 42, who is serving a five-year sentence for disseminating North Korean propaganda and organising demonstrations thought likely to cause social unrest (REVIEW, 30 July '87). Brutally tortured during the early days of his arrest in 1985, Kim's case was regarded by Western diplomats as the litmus test of a more enlightened approach by the incoming administration.

Some analysts believe the decision to keep him and other prominent dissidents behind bars may be to prevent them taking an active and perhaps embarrassing role in the forthcoming national assembly elections. But it is also a disquieting sign that despite Chun's departure, old attitudes die hard. With hardline elements retaining a measure of influence, dismantling the authoritarian structure itself will not be nearly as difficult as changing the minds of those who have perpetuated its excesses.

Political prisoners aside, Roh must grapple with a string of other problems – ranging from the gaping wounds of regional antagonism to trade friction with the US and, of course, the elections.

When Roh formed the ad hoc Democratisation and Reconciliation Council (DRC) six weeks ago to work up a programme for political and social change, the bloody 1980 Kwangju uprising was always going to be an important part of its deliberations. But even before the council unveiled its proposals on the eve of Roh's inauguration, it was clear – certainly as far as Kwangju activists were concerned – that they would not go far enough.

Still, that was a lot further than anyone could imagine after the deafening official silence that has prevailed for the past eight years. In acknowledging that martial-law troops had used excessive force, the DRC recommended reinterpreting the uprising as part of the struggle for democratisation and called for a full apology, both for the bloodshed itself and for the government's failure to pay compensation to the families of the victims.

It was only during his last days in power that Chun publicly expressed regret for the incident, in which 191 people are said officially to have died. And when he took his departure from the presidential Blue House and disappeared behind the 20-ft walls of his newly renovated suburban mansion, the presence of numerous security men in the house opposite and in the street outside left the impression that here was a man who may spend the rest of his life under guard.

So the Kwangju albatross is being passed on to Roh – and with it the animosity of the city and large chunks of the surrounding Cholla region whose more intransigent leaders will never be satisfied as long as he or anyone else seen to be associated with the blood-letting remains in power. Even Roh's senior aides despair of finding a quick solution to the problem.

In the shorter term, the new government must get to grips with the US trade issue, though officials are clearly hoping to stave off some painful and politically troublesome decisions on import liberalisation and won revaluation until after the assembly elections, which are now almost certain to be held in April – more than two months after they were originally planned.

Indeed, a brief takeover of the US Information Service (USIS) library on the day of Baker's arrival and the subsequent discovery of a small incendiary device in the USIS office in Kwangju could be a taste of what lies ahead during Seoul's traditional spring protest season.

In suggesting the president come up with an early charter on human rights, the council urged an end to illegal arrest procedures, a shortened period in which a suspect can be held without trial, a limit to the number of times prosecutors can seek a remand and an independent judiciary whose opinions on judicial legislation will be respected.

It also recommended restricting the functions of the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP, formerly the KCIA) and the army's Defence Security Command (DSC), with ANSP investigations into communist cases falling under the jurisdiction of the prosecutor-general, and the DSC confining its responsibility to the military where many of its oversight functions are equally unpopular.

Other measures call for freedom of the press, including a ban on government interference and the establishment of an independent broadcasting system, free access to political party membership and the democratisation of the ruling party. Local autonomy, the council said, should be expanded by introducing direct elections for special city and provincial administrations and for municipal councils – a recommendation which did not go quite as far as some critics had suggested. **(Far Eastern Economic Review, Mar. 10, 1988)**

EDITORIAL

Seoul's Plot on KAL Incident Disclosed

Seoul's claim that Pyongyang is responsible for the KAL incident last year was completely refuted as the self-confessed "north Korean operative Kim Hyon Hui" was proved to be a "ghost."

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on Mar. 15 made public a videotaped testimony of Chong Hui Son, a teacher and a mother of 1-year-old baby living in Pyongyang, who presented a bouquet to a south Korean delegate in her girlhood.

The south Korean authorities have been claiming that the "flower presenter" was "Kim Hyon Hui", who was taken to Seoul on the eve of the presidential election last year and later "confessed" that she and her accomplice planted a bomb on the KAL jetliner which disappeared on the Thai-Burmese border last November. No fragments of the airliner were discovered and no evidence of plane explosion was presented. Seoul published "Kim Hyon Hui's confession" and "results of investigation", and released a photograph of her "childhood" which it said shows "Kim Hyon Hui" presenting a bouquet to south Korean delegate Chang Key Young who arrived in Pyongyang to attend a north-south meeting in 1972, and thus attempted to fabricate the fact that "Kim" was a north Korean. The picture was the sole material evidence that "Kim" was a "north Korean spy".

In early March, another photo was released by the Japan Communist Party in which it said one of the girls waiting for the south Korean delegation resembled "Kim Hyon Hui."

Later, the south Korean investigation officials quoted "Kim Hyon Hui" as saying that it was her.

Meanwhile, Chong Hui Son, the real flower presenter, when shown the photo, said that the girl in question was herself and listed names of her friends in the photo clearly. ("Kim Hyon Hui" said she can't remember their names.)

Along with numerous contradictions in the "investigation results" and "confession", the identification of the real flower presenter seems to confirm that the KAL incident was used fully as a tool for a massive anti-DPRK campaign by Seoul.

Quite obvious is the fact that now that the sole "material evidence" has been proved to be a fake, Seoul's allegation that Pyongyang is the "wirepuller" of the incident has lost its credibility.

The question is, why did Seoul do it?

Seoul made use of this incident to allow Roh Tae Woo to win the presidential election, turn down proposals for north-south talks put forward by the DPRK, host the 24th Olympic Games singlehandedly and impair the international authority of the DPRK, thus aggravating confrontation and perpetuating the national division.

It is also quite obvious that the U.S. and Japan extended their full support to the south Korean authorities to concoct various "stories" in connection with the KAL incident.

Time has come when they should be punished for their deeds.

Washington, Tokyo and Seoul should not continue their anti-DPRK smear campaign and Team Spirit joint military exercises and must immediately respond to Pyongyang's proposals for peace and reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued from page 1)

middle school in Pyongyang, he voluntarily joined the Korean People's Army in July, 1950 and advanced up to Ryosu, South Cholla Province, south Korea, during the Korean War. He was wounded in a battle before being captured and taken to a concentration camp in Koje Island.

He was released from the camp after the Armistice and served the "ROK army" for three years. In 1970, he was employed as a civilian attached to a U.S. army unit and took charge of transport.

He said:

I often thought that I would die old in south Korea while waiting for the day of reunification. So I was looking for a chance to come over to the DPRK and succeeded in coming here some time ago via more than 10 countries when I was abroad in October last year.

Because I was in charge of transport at a U.S. army unit for many years, I was well aware that the Yankees were intended to invade the north.

Their preparations for a war against the north are proved by the introduction of large quantities of weapons into south Korea. The freight I dealt with when I was a civilian transport officer at the headquarters of the second division of the U.S. forces amounted to more than 50,000 waggons and 200,000 trucks. Most of them were different kinds of weapons, ammunitions, tanks, military trucks and others.

There are more than 100 nuclear weapons including 300-mm nuclear artillery, nuclear tanks and "backpack nuke" in the headquarters of the second division of the U.S. forces.

300-mm nuclear artillery has a shooting range as far as the Soviet Union. A U.S. army captain said these weapons "aim at not only north Korea but communist China as a whole and Ural region of the Soviet Union".

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are very dangerous ones which are not a "defence exercise" but an offensive exercise with "landing operations" and "river-crossing" exercises in the main.

Their dangerous nature lies in it that they are nuclear attack exercises. When the exercises begin, the means of nuclear strike of the division, F-16 group, 300-mm nuclear artillery battalion, are all mobilized.

Anti-U.S. sentiment is growing while anti-communist consciousness is steadily subsiding among the south Korean "ROK" army. The "ROK" army soldiers do not like to fight against the north.

(Continued from page 1)

developing reality.

Regarding this item, the meeting stressed the need to strengthen the hygienic and anti-epidemic work, to properly combine modern diagnosis and traditional medical treatment and to build modern hospitals in larger numbers and improve the training of health service workers.

The plenary meeting dealt with an organizational matter, too.

Kye Ung Tae was elected member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee from its alternate member.

Eleven were by-elected members of the Party Central Committee from among alternate members.

Two were elected members of the Party Central Committee and 21 were by-elected alternate members of the Party Central Committee.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 2-4, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.